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HOW IT GOT OUT.

ferred to Correspondents.

DISPATCHES SENT LAST NIGHT

The Pacific mail steamship China is scheduled to sail from San Francisco tomorrow Admiral Skerrett will probably take passage perts there. on her to China to take command of the Asiatic station. The result of the examina-Skerrett will stop for a short time at Hono- He is therefore very happy just now. He completed, there has been a good deal of lulu. If the Department of State has any said this morning to a Star reporter: intention to send furtner instructions to Minister Willis by this steamer it has as yet given no sign.

Mr. Blount's Report. The publication of the substance of Comistration newspapers this morning, caused hands of the newspaper men. Moreover, Secretary Gresham still persistently refused to supply this matter, or indeed any triple system." other matter connected with the Hawaiian affair to the press in general through the regular channels. It is learned that copies regular channels. It is learned that copies of the Blount report, which was printed at the government printing office some days ago, have been privately placed in the possession of certain public men, not connected with the Department of State, notably the democratic members of the Senate committee on foreign relations, and it is insinuated that the leak might be traced

to some of these people.

The publication did not create much of a sensation in official circles, for upon careful scrutiny it appeared that in his published letter to the President Secretary Gresham had made a very adequate abstract of the document, and what remained to be published this morning was simply an elabora-tion of his argument and a detailed state-ment of the testimony upon which it was

No Impression Favorable to the Administration.

The publication of the report does not appear to make any strong impression here in favor of the administration. The most it discloses is that the supporters of the queen eems to lay special stress, given by Wun-enburg and Damon, is regarded as showing merely that the revolutionists sought the assistance of the United States, and that failing to get it when they hoped for it, they were fearful of failure, and that their success was due to a false impress on the part of the queen's forces, w which this country has nothing to do. It is not regarded as clear how this government is in any way responsible for misrepresentations made by the revolutionists or for the

credulity of the queen. Dispatches Sent Last Night.

Secretary Ghesham spent a good part of Sunday at the State Department and at the White House, and it is supposed that he and the President had before them a translation of the dispatch from Minister Willis which was received at the department Saturday. The Australia will sail from San Francisco on Thursday next on the return voyage and the trains last night carried an unusually large and doubtless interesting official mail from both the State Department and the Hawaiian legation, which will go out on that steamer

On the same day the Alameda is due to arrive at San Francisco from Honoiulu. after which there will be an interval of twenty days before the next steamer is scheduled to reach this country from Hawaii. There will be no break in the long wait unless private enterprise should provide a means of communication. A re-port is current here that a vessel had been chartered by an western newspaper and had already sailed for Honolulu, with instructions to return so as to reach San Fran-cisco about the 5th of December. One Diplomat Pazzled.

A member of the diplomatic corps well acquainted with both sides of the Hawaiian sels similarly provided, which question was asked for an explanation of the present situation as it presented itself to him. "I am at a loss to conceive the pur- ship has been that her engines and boilers pose of the administration," he said. have tried to put myself in its place and put upon them. construct a theory which would account be in the line of greater tonnage, for the known facts, bt I cannot. It is in- engines, more efficient boilers and more explicable that Secretary Gresham's report and recommendation to the President distant when the coil boiler will be used, entirely within the power of himself and the President to have kept them secret until Minister Willis had carried out his instructions. I say this because I am crediinformed that Secretary Gresham has old several persons that the minister's instructions were in accordance with the recommendations he made to the President, that the queen should be restored. Only one explanation occurs to me as possible, but not probable, which is that the publi-cation was made under the belief that the recital of the facts, as set forth by the Sec-retary in connection with the revolution, would satisfy the public that the course marked out for this government was the proper one to pursue.

But what actually occurred at Hono-Julu, according to the news brought by the Australia, adds to my perplexity. I can scarcely conceive that a man, and especially such a man as Mr. Willis is repres ly such a man as are to be, should go to President Dole with the expressions of good will contained in his speech, and at the same time have conwhich to beat out his official brains when an opportune moment should arrive. That is so entirely foreign to all that has been preached and believed of southern chivalry and courtesy that it cannot be entertained

as a probability." Thurston on the Blount Report.

The partial publication of the Blount report this morning was read by Minister Thurston as soon as the papers containing it reached this city. After carefully perusing the document, Mr. Thurston said he did not care to discuss a report that was printed in piecemeal. He did not know that he should have anything to say after the report of Mr. Blount appeared in its entirety-that was a matter for future consideration. Mr. Thurston refrained from criticism of Mr. Blount's views and diploatically declined to touch upon any phase of the question.

morning and had a very pleasant inter-view with Secretary Gresham, with whom his relations are most cordial and pleasant. Mr. Thurston, however, entered an em-phatic denial of the rumor that he was at the White House and went there at the request of the President. His only visit was that he made at the State Department. Mr. Thurston expects to receive full ad-vices by the Alameda of the Oceanic line, arrives in San Francisco Thursday next. The Australia on her outgoing trip will carry a large budget from the legation, supplementing the somewhat hurried dis-patches that were forwarded on the last

steamer. Just how the people of the United

States will receive their next news from at 41-2 street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Hawaii cannot now be known,as the steam-er Miowara, which is due to follow the Ala-

Mr. Blount's Report Not Made Public by the State Department.

er Miowara, which is due to follow the Alameda, lies on the rocks at Honolulu. It is presumed that another vessel will be substituted for the crippled boat, but nothing is known here as to what has been done in that direction.

Meanwhile, Minister Thurston is waiting with as much patience as possible further news from Hawail, and the issuance of the Blount report and such other matter concerning the question of the day as the government sees fit to lay before the people of the United States.

EXPENSIVE FOR ENGLAND.

Supposed to Have Been Trans- The Columbia's Trial Trip Will Cost Views in Regard to Assessor Trim-Her Many Millions.

There is joy in the Navy Department over the glorious success of the cruiser that bears the name of the District of Columbia. Her remarkable speed of nearly twentythree knots an hour shows her to be the A REVISION ADVISED. fastest war vessel affoat, and her achievements reflect credit not only on her builders, but her designers. She is wholly a Navy Department ship, for both her hull in his annual report, which was printed in for China, touching at Honolulu en route. and her engines were planned by the ex- Saturday's Star, "that glaring and grievous

To no one does the credit belong, how- the present assessment of the real estate of ever, so fully as to Commodore Melville, the District, struck a responsive chord in tion of the medical board in his case has the engineer-in-chief, who persistently ad- the breast of the taxpayers. Ever since not yet reached the Navy Department, but vocated the use of three screws despite the the first of the month, when tax bills have no doubt is entertained that he has passed opposition of the Secretary, Mr. Tracy, and been coming in for the first half year's tax successfully. On his way to China, Admiral the counter advice of some of his assistants. under the assessment which has just been

success will cost Great Britain anywhere this way largely he has been made aware from twelve to fifteen million dollars. I of the injustice which the new assessment say this advisedly, for I know that they is inflicting on the taxpayers. The concluhave been watching us on the other side of sion reached by the assessor is that in view missioner Blount's report, in a few admin- the ocean, and they are prepared to jump of the gross inequalities he recommends right in and build four or five cruisers with a commotion at the department, and every- triple screws. They have only been waiting from Congress to select a board of three body interested, from the Secretary down, to see whether or not this vessel proved a citizens of the District with power to redenied any knowledge of the means by success. For once in a time we have been vise and equalize assessments on real eswhich the document was placed in the the leaders, and our experiment has been tate and personal property." tried on such a large scale that there is It is found from conversation with large

essel that made such a tremendous speed that Great Britain immediately built several on the same lines. The ship was the product of the brain of Chief Engineer Isherwood, and made the then wonderful speed of nineteen knots, and an average of nearly eighteen. But the British counter-parts did not come up to her in this per-

Commercial Lines Will Follow.

It is said today at the Navy Department that it will not be long now before the commercial lines adopt the triple screw for the great ocean steamers. They have always been conservative about adopting improve-ments, and have not cared to experiment. The twin screw was in use on men-of-war long before it was finally adopted by the transatlantic lines.

made between the performance of the Co-lumbia on Saturday and the best work of ment arise from the errors in fixing the the ocean greyhounds. It is probable that value on improvements. There was at the time of the revolution were frightened because they expected that the American troops would take part in the revoludiscloses is that the supporters of the queen none of the latter ever make such remarknone of the latter ever make such remarkin a single speed as that indicated by the reports on the land. He believed that if the board of revision had had a chance to revise the
day, when it was said that she made over the day, when it was said that she made over the day is a session to improvements. There was but the complaint in regard to the valuations on the land. He believed that if the board of revision had had a chance to revise the day, when it was said that she made over the day is a session to the latter ever make such remarkin the ocean greynounds. It is probable that the formal to the valuations on the land. He believed that if the board of revision had had a chance to revise the day. tion, and the revolutionists themselves were alarmed lest they should fail because the American forces were not used to support them. The testimony upon which Mr. Blownt. make one section of the run between the two end marks quicker than another, and it may be that the spurt was made here. whatever may be the case with that sufficient to place the cruiser on even terms with the fleetest of the liners so far as short runs are concerned. The Columbia total coal carrying capacity is but 2,000 less than half that of the liner, which is of a much greater tonnage. The increased length enables her engines to drive the liner at a higher rate for a long period, and the duplication of boilers gives a chance to clean fires at regular intervals without interfering with the speed. It is without interfering with the speed. It is probable that the Columbia could not maintain her rate of 22.81 for more than twelve hours, as her fires would by that time get dirty, and she would have to slow Loaded to her full capacity and driven at her maximum rate the Columbia could probably not be able to steam quite across to Queenstown, but would fall just a little

short. This is due to her size, and not to her speed or her economy of coal con-

Now, the question is being agitated, since the successful trial: "What is the next improvement?" It is admitted that there can be no more than three screws on a single ship without making some of them "loafers," as the phrase goes. In the case of the German cruiser that has three screws and has not been able to make more such disturbed water that it is practically useless, and sometimes drags on the vessel. In the construction of the French vessuch a failure, the screws are not in the same plane, but are more nearly like those of the Columbia. The trouble with this "I are not equal to the strains that have

advance that is to come, then must coal. It is probable that the day is not far and there are hints that the use of petro-

All of these interesting questions have agitated since the news of the great They are being discussed now with more eagerness by the experts of the department than ever, for now Uncle Sam owns the fleetest craft affoat, except the tiny racing machines that cannot maintain their high speed for more than two hours at a time. In this connection it is interesting to know a large premium for her contractors. On a preliminary run the other day she de-veloped a speed of 21.61 knots, with a foul bottom. Her engines worked very satisfactorily, and it is hoped that on her official run she will make enough speed to win \$300,000 in premiums.

The Result Announced.

Late Saturday night a telegram came to Secretary Herbert announcing, in a preliminary way, the result of the Columbia's trial trip. It was sent by Admiral Belknap, president of the trial oard, from Boston and read as follows: "Successful trial today. Conditions of wind and sea favorable, Mean approximate speed twenty-two and eightences may diminish or increase this result." If this statement is verified by the computations, which will require some time to work out, then the contractors will earn a

Chief Engineer Garone, who was aboard the Columbia and in charge of the engines for the contractors, makes the speed of the vessel slightly more than the trial board, placing it at 22.85 knots. In a telegram to Engineer-m-chief Melville he says that foaming boilers prevented the attainment of of twenty-three knots. The en-says, worked perfectly cool. He "Congratulations on our This is a tribute to the bureau of steam engineers, and especially Engineer-in-chief Melville, who conceived and designed the machinery.

It is said in the bureau that the trouble caused by the foaming boilers can be readily corrected, and, as such machinery usually works better after running for a time, the vessel may do even better than twenty-three knots later on.

At a meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 2. 1. O. G. T., last Saturday, the following delegates were elected to the Anti-Saloon

The Improvement Values of the First Board Not Revised.

TAXPAYERS UNJUSTLY BURDENED.

ble's Recommendation.

The statement made by Assessor Trimble errors and noticeable inequalities" exist in complaint. Naturally, the dissatisfied tax-"She is the fastest thing afloat, and her payers have gone to Mr. Trimble and in "that the Commissioners request authority

no question now as to the utility of the taxpayers and with those who have to do with the payment of taxes on a great deal There was another case, about twenty-five years ago, when the United States built a also that the valuations are excessive. The general opinion seems to be that some steps ought to be taken to relieve the citizens from the unjust burdens.

Mr. Gurley's Opinion.

In conversation with a Star reporter today, Mr. W. B. Gurley, who was a member of the board of revision, said that he believed cases of irregularities and excessive valuations were sufficient in number and in importance to warrant a new assessment. The board of revision, he said, had been compelled to do the work of a year in the space of six months.

ments, except when specific cases called to their attention. They had ransatlantic lines.

Some interesting comparisons are being He had found that in nine out of ten cases assessment on improvements, as well as on land, that there would be now but little

> more difficult. Mr. Gurley is a modest man and has never placed himself in the attitude of an office seeker. He made a suggestion today which, however, might be construed in that way. Mr. Gurley, is to be viewed as a recommendation as to the best and quickest way out of the present difficulty. His idea is that a resolution Congress for the reappointment of members of the board of revision to continue the work and revise the valuations on improve-ments just as they did on the land. This

Gurley is of the opinion that the board can do the work in six months and that authority might be secured to have the credit of the amount which might b ment of the tax credited on the bill for the last half year.

Improvements Too High. This analysis of the cause of the present discontent with the assessment is confirmed by a number of well-posted men with whom a Star reporter talked today. Mr. H. H. Twombly, who pays the taxes on a good deal of property for clients, said today that, in his opinion, the main cause of complaint was the excessive valuation placed on improvements. As a rule, he said that

uation of the ground. Others who were seen had much the same criticism to make. It is natural to suppose that the work of the first board was more or less discussed, especially as to how the high valuation had been reached. While reflecting personally on the members the board, one of whom has since died, it is argued that it is evident that the law is claimed that the decisions of questions upon which rests to so large a degree the prosperity of the District ought not to de-

end on the judgment of three men. Their judgment is liable to err, valuations of property made by the first board fully demonstrates. It is claimed that the law ought to provide that the the amount of the present revenues. Some also favor a permanent board of assessors composed of men of ability and judgment to be paid salaries not less than \$5,000 a

An Uncertain Law.

The estimate of the value of property it is asserted, should be reached by common-sense methods, and should be uniform so as not to be affected by the conditions of a year of prosperity or other causes. It is believed that a part of the difficulty under which the city is now now reads, requires that the property first thing the first board did was to construe the meaning of the term "first value, what property will bring under adverse judgment of the board was in applying it. Instead of leaving such an important main open to the experiments of theorists, as that of the taxation of property, it is argued that certain fixed principles should be established by law and that the aim of the triennial assessment should be the application of such principles to the property without prejudice and along the lines of conducting any business transaction. In this way it is believed that irregularities can be practically abolished, and that the burden of taxation will be equally distributed among the property owners of the city.

ANOTHER BIG GUN.

It Makes the Fifth Completed at the Washington Factory.

Another of the big thirteen-inch guns has just been completed at the Washington gun factory, making the fifth gun of that caliber now ready for naval purposes. Twelve in all are to be assembled, which are to be mounted on the battle ships Massachusetts, ber are finished and ready for trial at the proving grounds at Indian Head. The mounts for one are finished, and as soon as the gun and carriage can be transported down the Potomac the trial will be held. navy and much interest is attached to the results by ordnance sharps. This gun requires 550 pounds of powder for a full charge. The projectile it hurls weighs 1,150 ounds and can be thrown thirteen miles and the powder and fuses \$175 more, mak-League: Mrs. Forsyth, A. H. Freer, W. H. Hope, I. H. Corby and F. Clements. The of this gun is not over 500 rounds and that lodge will have in charge a temperance the gun and carriage cost \$503,000 it will

The Line on Which the New Tariff Bill Has Been Drawn.

Great Enlargement of the Free List and Cuts in Every Direction to Encourage Importations.

The rough draft of the tariff bill, which has been submitted to all the democratic members of the committee for their revision, does not contain a feature intended for protection. The famous Morrison horizontal bill made a cut of 20 per cent. The average cut in this bill is about 40 per cent, though it has not yet been accurately ascertained. The bill will probably be changed a great deal from its present form changes in the main will be in the nature of still further reductions.

Great Enlargement of the Free List. The main features of the bill are the great enlargement of the free list and the reduction of all protective duties to a point where it is supposed there will be the greatest encouragement for importations at a rate to produce the largest revenue. The purpose has been to avoid everything except revenue duties, and in many cases the reductions are below a revenue point. All those duties which are prohibitive, or nearly so, are heavily reduced so as to encourage importations, and there is hardly an item in the tariff schedules that has not been cut below water mark. Nearly everybeen cut below water mark. Nearly every-thing which is known technically as raw material is placed on the free list, and to avoid protection the duty on manufactured articles made of these raw materials is made to suffer a corresponding reduction, and in few cases is the present parity be-tween the cost of raw materials and the manufactured articles maintained. manufactured articles maintained.

The Chicago Platform.

The declaration of the Chicago platform that protection is unconstitutional appears not to have been lost sight of for an instant by those who have been at work on the bill.

The treatment of steel rails is a fair example of the policy followed in the construction of this bill. Iron ore and coal being placed on the free list, the duty on steel rails is reduced from \$13.50 to about 25 per cent. This is probably one of the heaviest cuts, but throughout the bill the correspond-ing changes in the schedule approximate it.

History of the Income Tax. The ways and means committee are asking for a history of the income tax in the United States and treasury officers have been looking the thing up. It was during the extra session of Congress in 1861 that Thad Stevmeans, reported the first income tax bill. As amended and passed it taxed all incomes over \$800 three per cent, unless derived from United States bonds, which were taxed 11-2

per cent. Incomes of citizens of United States residing abroad were taxed 71-2 per come tax a little over \$15,000,000. tax to 5 per cent, and the 5 per cent and Central of New Jersey. To take the tax on incomes over \$10,000 was changed to men on those two systems would effectively a 10 per cent tax upon the excess over \$5,000 income. The most of the tax for the year 1815, however, was collected under the other lines will follow, it is likely, if it original law and brought into the treasury sum of \$21,000,000 for the fiscal year

The following year, 1865-'66, the war having ceased and the country being in a high state of development in all its resources, the income tax rose to a point the highes ever reached in the history of the tax. returns for the fiscal year ended June 30. come tax of \$60,547,832.43. This was little diminished in the following year, 1866-67, when the net revenue from the income tax footed up \$57,040,640.67.

The income tax was further amended tion then standing at \$600 (it having in the meantime been modified from \$800) to \$1,000. At the same time all discrimination as to taxing large incomes a higher rate was abolished and the tax fixed at five per cent on all incomes in excess of \$1,000. Under this declining roads gave as a reason for their modified tax there was collected in the year 1868 the large sum of \$32,027,610.78; in 1869, \$25,025,068.86, and in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, \$27,115,046,11, On that day he income tax ceased in the United States. The entire amount realized from it in ten years was nearly \$365,000,000. It reached switchmen had their wrestle with the Readabout 250,000 persons out of a population of

THE DEAD AT APPOMATTOX. The Resting Place of the Confederates

Killed to Be Marked. The tablets executed at Appomattox Court House by the War Department, to mark prominent spots that figured in the closing scene of the civil war, described in The Star of the 17th instant, are to be increased by yet another, the expense of which, however, is to be met by private individuals who are interested in the proposition to recognize in an appropriate way the have proved themselves capable of in trying times. Before reaching Grant's headquarters, on the way from Appomattox station, there is a little inclosure behind a plain fence of boards natied horizontally to posts, unpainted, unmarked, and meaningless to the casual visitor. There many casualties about for there was no set battle, both sides be ing on the move and indulging principally in skirmish fighting. But there were some deaths, all of which might have been avoided if it could have been known a few earlier how completely the confederates were reduced and surrounded. After the surrender some of collected and buried in the space proposed to be marked by a tablet similar to those erected by the government. The inscription on this tablet has been already prepared. It will tell its sad story in words suggested by a soldier of the Union, and will be as follows:

Here rest in peace diers killed in action near this place, April 8-9, 1865. The cause for which they fought is lost; The Confederacy which they loved so well has ceased to be;
Their very names have perished from . the minds of men: The memory of their unselfish devotion . alone remains, A priceless heritage to succeeding generations of their countrymen.

THE SIGNAL CORPS VACANCY. Numerous Applicants for the Plac of First Lieutenant.

cancy of first lieutenant in the signal corps. caused by the recent promotion of Major Kilbourne. The position is a very desirable one from the fact that it gives promotion to a captaincy after fourteen years' service in the army. The law requires that the line of the army after competitive examination and recommendation by a board of officers of the signal corps to be appointed by the Secretary of War. Gen. Greely say that special stress will be laid on a practi-cal knowledge of electricity as applied to military purposes, and states that it is probable that a board to examine appli-

WHY THEY COMPLAIN. PROTECTION NOT IN IT. THE LEHIGH STRIKE.

Delayed.

NO INDICATIONS OF VIOLENCE SEEN

The Lackawanna and Jersey Central May Be Affected.

MEN FULL OF CONFIDENCE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20 .- The sound of before it is reported to the House; but the carpenters' hammers was the only noise that broke the silence in the Lehigh Valley yards at Williams street last night. A frame building in the vicinity of the engine house was being rapidly reconstructed so as to serve as a boarding and lodging house for the men who will today take the places of the strikers. On the ground floor carpenters were busy last night constructing tables and benches and transforming the room into a dining hall. Cots were placed on the floor and today the place will be ready to accommodate a large number of

> Only 31 cars of freight were moved in the Lehigh yards yesterday. Of this number 16 were loaded with stock and 15 with dressed beef. These cars were caught in the yards when the strike was declared and as they could not be forwarded over the Lehigh tracks one car was delivered to the Erie and 30 to the New York Central for shipment.

> The striking men remained away from the yards yesterday and were remarkably quiet and orderly. There is little fear of violence, as the men are cool and have not jumped into the matter hastily.

Representatives of the federated system of this division of the Lehigh Valley had a quiet conference last night at East Buffalo. Every man present was peaceably inclined and no threats of violence were made. The session was a secret one, but the men declared to reporters that they were anxious to have the public know of their stand in the matter.

"We are all American citizens," said one of the leaders, "and we propose to main-tain order at this end. Because we are on a strike it does not mean that we should resort to destruction of life or property. But we declare positively that we will stand by the men all over the road until the thing is settled."

ens, chairman of the committee of ways and called out until it shall be more necessary than appears at present. Will Tie Up the Whole Line.

It is asserted that by tonight the entire Lehigh system will be effectually tied up without the aid of the men on other lines out of this city. There appears to be little of the local management of the strike and | by tonight or tomorrow the ent who represents the engineers; "I think it service will be tied up by the men. act of March 3,1865, the income tax law most likely that the men who will next be called out will be those on the Lackawanna becomes necessary for them to go out. Mr. Olfnstead was asked what may be the result if other lines attempt to handle

Lehigh's freight, if the engineers the Lake Shore, for instance, would refuse Well, that is a knotty question, which, considering the Ann Arbor-Michigan Central decision, I cannot definitely answer.'

Refused Aid to the Lehigh. It is said that the local officers of the Lehigh yesterday consulted with the other local lines and requested that they help the Lehigh out by transferring and forthis terminal and connections. It was reported last night that all the lines refused to handle the freight excepting the New prevent the ordering out of any of their

railroad men as to what course the switchmen will pursue in the strike ing in 1892 the brotherhoods refused to as primarily and the other train hands sec This action created a bitter feeling among the switchmen, and to the lukewarmness of the brotherhoods the switchmen attributed their defeat. however, do not expect that the switchmen will embrace the present opportunity to re

A brotherhood man said last evening that he does not believe the switchmen will in any way interfere in the strike, but will let the affair alone; that they will do the will refuse to act as firemen or to handle Lehigh freight on the other lines. If they do help out the Lehigh they will violate both the rules of their union and the oath they took when they became members of

The ordering out of the telegraph opera tors is regarded by the trainmen as a strong point in their favor and will greatly hamper the Lehigh in its efforts to operate the sys The Lehigh has made a formal request of Sheriff Beck to provide a sufficient number of deputy sheriffs to protect the company's

men and employes.

A Lehigh official, who was seen this morning, admitted that the road was practically tied up from end to end, but he had confidence that the company would soon be able to move trains. Both Sides Express Confidence.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 20.-There is no change in the strike situation here this morning. A great many of the strikers are gathered at the depot, but they are very quiet and orderly. Special policemen have been stationed there, but their services were not needed. The men feel more confident today than

ever. Since they went out there has been only one desertion from their ranks. Passenger trains are still running, but much belated. So far, no non-union men, to any number, have put in an appearance today to take the place of the strikers. Yesterday it was rumored that the company had a car load of engineers on their way here

But little information can be secured at the railroad office. The officials think that everything will be in running order in three or four days, as soon as outside assistance can be secured. The strikers say the wish is only father to the thought, and the have nothing to base upon this sanguine expectation.

Current Rumors. READING, Pa., Nov. 20.-It was stated here this morning that idle engineers and trainmen on the Reading system are being given the tip, and that two left here for

It was reported that telephone lines had been cut at Mauch Chunk, but this is denied by the company. The Reading Company has iss

Bethlehem this morning.

to ticket agents not to sell tickets to points on the Lehigh Valley north of Allentown. MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Nov. 20.-All passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley are run-ning on time this morning. No freights or

ers received encouraging reports this morning from the scene of action. A message

from Buffalo stated every brotherhood man was on strike, with the exception of three engineers; another from Wilkesbarre re-Passenger Trains Running, but Are ported everything as being tied up between Wilkesbarre and Easton, and the substance of a batch of telegrams was that the official corps on all divisions is being pressed

into service to move trains.

It was stated today on good authority that the combined reserved funds of the five organizations to which the strikers belong amount to \$500,000. Should the reserve fund become exhausted members of the order throughout the country would be assessed, and one of the committeemen

assessed, and one of the committeemen said they would pay it.

Acting General Manager Voorhees, of the Lehigh Valley, went to Bethlehem this morning to supervise matters in general. He will, it said, confer with President E.
H. Wilbur and General Superintendent R.
H. Wilbur at Bethlehem, and some plan of campaign is expected to be the outcome. That the strike has affected the Lehiel Valley was evidenced this morning. The opening quotation was 39, a drop of 2 1-8 from Saturday's closing price. It further dropped to 38, and at noon was quoted at

Importance of the Strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 20.-Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Loco- ed have been placed behind the bars. It motive Firemen, speaking of the Lehigh strike, said that with the knowledge he had was so greatly aroused as at the present of affairs in the world of railway labor, especially in the east, he considered the situation to be very serious.

One reason he expressed for believing the Lehigh strike will be serious is the fact that for the first time in the history of railway labor organization they were acting as federated body. Reports From Along the Line.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 20 .- No trouble of any consequence occurred on the Lehigh Valley railroad this morning, and the train dispatchers say that all trains are running as usual. A freight train was stoned while passing

through Lafayette this morning, and one of

the brakemen was hit, but not badly hurt. ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 20.-All Lehigh Valley trains at Sayre are tied up. Everything s quiet and no disturbances have occurred. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 20.—Passenger trains on the Lehigh branch lines in coal regions are running regularly.

OWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Auburn division of the Lehigh Valley railroad is comes from failure after failure. nearly at a standstill. HAZLETON, Pa., Nov. 20.—Out of eighteen Lehigh Valley engines which leave the

round house here daily but six of them were manned this morning. At White Haven everything tied up; not a wheel was turned there today.

At Penn Haven junction a like condition

morning Superintendent Donnelly of the tective force busily engaged night and day New Jersey and Lehigh divisions said that in the effort to locate and capture "The New Jersey and Lehigh divisions said that the company had sent all passenger trains from this point in both directions today.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov.20.—The strike of the District. Indeed, the police force ways an overworked one because of its ways an overworked one because of its on the New Jersey division is spreading, five of the operators and station agents joining the ranks of the strikers this mornng.
The men on the Flemington branch will

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Nov. 20 .- Every-MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Nov. 20.—Everything in the freight line here is tied up. Mail trains only are running.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 20.—All was quiet along the line from here to Sayre at quiet along the line from here to Sayre at the least bit suspiciously is stopped, and unless that suspicion is then and there dispelled, the person is locked up until inquiet along the line from here to Sayre at noon today. It is more than possible that

SURVEYS NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Alaska surveys are in an unsatisfactory condition. The act of March 3, 1891, contained regulations for allowing entries of land in Alaska for town site, trading and manufacturing purposes, and these District so thoroughly alarmed and kept were accordingly furnished to the United States marshal, ex-officio surveyor general of the territory, for his guidance in properly of burglar alarms and additional locks and executing the surveys coming within the scope of the act.

The ex-officio surveyor general has transtownships. Much delay in the examination and disposal of these surveys has resulted from the failure of the marshal to comply with the regulations and by his approval of defective returns made by deputy veyors.

Some of these irregularities were of a serious nature and many of them required that the field notes and plats should be returned for emendation. Instructions have n several occasions been sent to the ex-officio surveyor general pointing out irregularities and attempts made to enlighten him as to the requirements of the gensioner Lamoreaux that better results will be obtained in the future. The marshal, be obtained in the future. The marshal, the commissioner of the general land office and all officials concerned believe that the creation of the office of surveyor general for Alaska is advisable. The reporter for The Star has been assured that this will be recommended in the forthcoming report of Secretary Smith. of Secretary Smith.

Complaints are again coming to the Navy Department against the employment of foreign workmen at the various navy yards. This is an old and troublesome question. It has been investigated several tion. It has been investigated several Slasher" has been given credit for visits to times and the regulations of the service several houses of which he was unquestionably guiltless. It is a well known fact were enforced in every instance. The rules and regulations are very strict in their pro-hibition of the acceptance of workmen who are not citizens of the United States. In one of these complaints which when the mys-tery which now surrounds the operations of the past month has been wholly cleared one of these complaints, which comes from Norfolk, a draughtsman is mentioned as being a "foreigner." Secretary Herbert directed an inquiry, and found in this particular case the man, who has a great deal of merit, was for twolve wars in the arm. of merit, was for twelve years in the em-ploy of the Cramps and had long ago taken out his naturalization papers. The Secretary has written a letter to the complainant other rascals that they decided to embari in this case asking that the names be of any workmen known to be aliens. The Secretary has been informed officially that there are none such employed at the different navy yards, and he has so written his Norfolk correspondent.

An interesting report reached here yes-

Philip W. Currie, under secretary of state, been living in constant fear that the crimis to be made British ambassador to the inals who were wrecking so many homes United States, vice Sir Julian Pauncefote, would not miss hers. Feeling as she did who is to be transferred to the Russian mission to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Robert Marier. Sir Julian notoricus thieves. Her husband also had a Pauncefote has authorized a contradiction of the report, so far as he is concerned. It is matter of general pleasure that Sir Julian is not to leave us just at present. It would be extremely difficult to fill his place in official and social circles.

Not Unless Needed. The U. S. S. Mohican and Ranger, now

unless unlooked-for trouble should make it she felt that everything was safe. necessary. The Mohican will probably be ready for service about December 9, and will join the Alliance at San Salvador, as has been intended. The latter ship will re-turn home. The Ranger will probably be sent out on surveying duty along the south- a minute's work, and that is what they did ern California coast, as has been the case to get into the kitchen, which is in the each season. The Navy Department people basement of the house. The Sunday mardo not believe that there is any no an station.

Complimenting Dr. Holmes. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of the Covenant

Presbyterian Church was present at the formerly assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, as pastor of the Westminster Church of Buffalo, N. Y., and Freer, W. H. Clements. The at the gun and carriage cost \$503,000 it will be appointed early in December. November 26, make a mixture cants will be appointed early in December. Strikers Are Encouraged.

Strikers Are Encouraged. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The grievalula avenue.

Westminster Church of Buffalo, N. Y., and it is taken into consideration that the life of the meat, vegetables, butter and large that the people of Washington parted with Mr. Holmes with sincere reluctance. They felt that one of their very best men had been to the people at the people of Washington parted with Mr. Holmes with sincere reluctance. They felt that one of their very best men had been taken away and their working force was dismissed below.

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REIGN OF TERROR.

ments will be found on

Belief That the Vandal Slasher is Still at Large.

A WOMAN IMITATOR CAUGHT.

Police Are Mystified and the Public Alarmed and Enraged.

"Jack the Slasher," it can safely be said.

THE LATEST OUTRAGES.

is still at large, and the police force of the District are apparently as deeply ignorant as to his identity and whereabouts as ever. This, too, despite the fact that of late many persons upon whom at least suspicion restis very doubtful if ever before the force time in the case of the daring marauder, and it is as certain that never before has the force been so mystified and helpless in the effort to detect and apprehend. The mysterious "Jack" has now been at his work for more than a month, and as the days pass and no tangible clue to the bold rascal is discovered, the local detective force are growing despairingly desperate in their effort to capture the burglar, and the fellow's immunity from arrest is seemingly as secure as when he first inaugurated the veritable reign of terror which has now enveloped every section of the District. The capture of "The Slasher" is the one purpose of the detective force now, and has been during every moment of the last week or so; the slightest and strongest of clues have been faithfully worked, but without success, and now the force is truly sick at heart, apparently hopeless, catching, like a drowning man, at every straw which might save the force comes from failure after failure.

Citizens Indignant. It cannot be denied that the failure to capture the mysterious burglar has aroused intense indignation in the minds of the citizens of the District, nor can it be denied that Inspector Hollinberger and his force of detectives are aware of such in-EASTON, Pa., Nov. 20.-At 11 o'clock this dignation. But not only is the whole deways an overworked one because of its smallness and the great territory to be covered, has during the past week or so been overworked as it probably never was before. Nightly the streets of the city and the roads of the suburban districts are patrolled by officers in uniform and officers in citizens' clothes. Every person acting nocence or good character is beyond all doubt and question

drag net work while it has not ye effected the capture of the "Slasher" has proven to be a very good thing, and many offenders have thereby been apprehended. Every officer who thinks he has a clue ardly a man thinks otherwise, is given every opportunity to work out his che permitted to go wherever he thinks

The People Alarmed.

It is generally conceded that never before have the operations of a criminal in the in nightly dread and fear its people as have those of "Jack the Slasher." The purchase bolts of late by the aroused househo gladdens the hearts of the hardware dealers to an extent never before known here mitted to the general land office seventy- and more than one dealer has been re three returns of surveys, including two quired to hire additional clerks to meet the increasing demands of his customers. The gas company is also reaping an unexpected harvest, for in hundreds of houses the gas burns all night long because of the ex-ploits of the unknown burglar. In many milies nightlong watches are maintain the different members of the affrighted family doing, in the language of watchfamily doing, in the language of wat-men, "their trick" of watching through the night. Even the teachers in the public schools receive, through the excuses of their scholars, intelligence of the fear which pervades the District, for the other morn-ing when a certain teacher inquired into the tardiness of one of her pupils the youngster replied with some hesitation:
"Please, miss, papa and mamma watched all night for 'Jack the Slasher' and then slept so late in the morning that I couldn't get my breakfast in time." The boy's ex-

cuse was deemed sufficient. It has become very evident that "Jack the Slasher" has more than one imitator for at several houses where attempts at wrecking household effects have been made indications were not wanting to show that expert standard. Indeed, there is little, if any, doubt of the fact that "Jack the for while the theory that the original "Jack" had a partner and they operated together without imitators for a time it is

probably true that the success and darir

in the same line of business. An Early Visit. Among the latest work of the vandals was the outrage at the home of Mr. Samuel Johr son, a member of the U.S. Marine Bard, No. 427 7th street southeast. Mrs. Johnson, like so many other females about the city, was completely unnerved, ever terday from London to the effect that Sir before the house was visited. She had feeling of uneasiness and on Saturday some of the valuables in the lower part of the house were removed to the bed room and all the doors in the house were kept se-curely fastened. Early in the evening Mr. Johnson left home to go to the barber shop and attend some little matters pertaining to the comfort of his family for Sunday out to call on a neighbor, not caring to refitting out for sea at the Mare Island navy yard, will not go to the Hawaiian Islands windows were securely fastened, and although she did not care to remain alone

> Scene of Ruin. But "Jack the Slasher" or his imitators cared not for closed doors and windows, keting had been left in the kitchen, but after the guests had departed it was found necessary to pay another visit to the market. It was only about 7:20 o'clock in the evening when the house was entered and the police station is only a short distance from the house. But the visitors to the house did not fear detection and so they went about their work in the boldest manner possible. Having entered the kitchen the vandals proceeded to make a mixture